

ITALIAN FORCES LAND IN PORT OF TRIPOLI

Flag Hoisted Over Sultania Fort and Part of Fleet Anchors in Harbor.

RUMOR SHIP WAS BLOWN UP

Vessel Named in Turkish Dispatch, However, Not Yet Launched—Arabs Skirmish with Invaders.

SEVENTH DAY OF THE WAR.

Italian landing parties occupied the Sultania fort in Tripoli, and part of the fleet entered the harbor. Bombardment of Benghazi and Derna, Tripoli ports, reported; brisk answer by the former place rumored. The Turkish fleet moved from the Dardanelles to the Bosphorus. State Department officials agreed mediation was not possible under the Hague convention at present. The Turks planned to embarrass Italy by offering to submit all differences to arbitration.

London, Oct. 5.—The Italian flag floats over Sultania fort, at Tripoli, which is occupied by landing parties. Part of the fleet is anchored in the harbor, and the other warships lie a short distance from the dismantled fortifications.

Few bodies of Turks have been found among the ruins of the forts, and apparently no great number of Turks were killed by the bombardment.

Constantinople reports concerning a naval engagement in Turkish waters, an attack against Mitylene and the blowing up of the Italian battleship Conte-di-Cavour at Tripoli have not been confirmed in any quarter.

The "Chronicle" Constantinople dispatch from Tripoli says that Italian warships are bombarding Benghazi and Derna and that the former place is vigorously returning the fire.

The Italian battleship Conte-di-Cavour, described in a Turkish report as having been blown up by a mine off Tripoli, appears in "The Naval Register" as still in course of construction at Spezia. No vessel of that name is in active service, so far as shown by the records of the Italian navy.

Tripoli, Oct. 5.—No offer to surrender had been made by the Turks this morning.

Following yesterday's bombardment by the Italian fleet the cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi entered the harbor and landed two officers, who visited the Hamidieh battery, which had been dismantled by the guns of the warships. The battery had been evacuated by the Turks, who had removed the breechblocks of the guns. Two bodies of three of the Turkish garrison were found in the fort.

Some of the inhabitants of Tripoli displayed enthusiasm when they saw the Italians landing.

Several Turkish torpedo boats were found stranded and badly damaged.

The cables are cut between the land office and the sea and the cable ship has been unable to repair them. The wireless plant at Derna has been made inoperative.

Rome, Oct. 5.—The "Giornale d'Italia" says that detachments of marines have been landed in Tripoli to protect the consulate, the Italian church and hospital.

Malta, Oct. 5.—Fugitives from Tripoli who arrived to-night say that small parties of Italians are landing all along the coast from Tripoli to Benghazi. It is believed, however, that there will be no landing in force until the main expedition arrives. Small bodies of Arabs skirmished with the landing parties.

Cerfa, Oct. 5.—The ultimatum of Vice-Admiral the Duke of the Abruzzi threatening to bombard Preveza has been withdrawn.

TWO PORTS BOMBARDED

Benghazi and Derna, on Tripoli Coast, Shelled.

London, Oct. 5.—A Constantinople telegram to-night says that according to her threat, after bombarding Tripoli, Italy has made an onslaught on the two other principal ports on the Tripolitan coast. Both Benghazi and Derna are now being bombarded, but details of the effects of the Italian shell fire are lacking.

With regard to Benghazi, it is reported that valiant resistance is being made against the Italian forces.

It is now stated that the Italian army of occupation will number 58,000 officers and men. The main body of the troops is expected to sail from Brindisi on Sunday next. The first contingent, consisting of 1,200 infantry, left Genoa for Tripoli in the troopship Nord America on Wednesday night.

FORTS EASILY REDUCED

Few Killed by Shells—Occupation Army Large.

Rome (via frontier), Oct. 5.—Advices received here say that the most serious damage and loss of life during the bombardment of Tripoli occurred in the vicinity of the French fort, which dominates the northwest side of the city, and at the docks. The new Spanish fort, near the hospital, scarcely resisted and tumbled at the first shells, several casualties resulting. The defenders hurriedly retired to the pacific castle.

The so-called English fort, at the left of the harbor entrance, offered a greater resistance and its guns had a longer range. The fortification was reinforced by a great number of sand bags, on which the smaller guns from the fleet had little effect. It was necessary for the warships to attack with guns of larger caliber, and two battleships were used before the guns of the fort were silenced.

The Turks behaved bravely, resisting up to the last moment. The general feeling in the town is shown by the many white flags waving from the tops of the houses, especially over buildings occupied by Arabs.

Deputy Di Felice, who has been aboard the torpedo cruiser Coati, telegraphs that the occupation of Tripoli will be a tonic

To Be Stylish You Must Be Fuzzy

This is the conclusion arrived at by an unfortunate reporter who was peremptorily assigned to describe and illustrate, to the best of his unaccustomed powers, the most striking innovations in men's fashions for the coming winter. His revenge may be seen in

Next Sunday's Tribune

SONGSTRESS MISTAKEN FOR GERMAN EMBEZZLER

Sex of Fraulein Fritsch Is Questioned Until Friends Come to Rescue.

HELD UP ON SHIPBOARD

Metropolitan Opera Singer Has Hard Time Convincing the Detectives She Is Not Man Fugitive.

Fraulein Senta Fritsch is a young contralto who will sing this season with the Metropolitan Opera Company. She will not have a big part right away, and she is glad of it. There was a time when she had a keen ambition to be featured in the great opera house, but such ambition vanished yesterday, when she arrived here on the Barbarossa from Bremen.

Something happened that made the fraulein blush for shame. It was terrible. Never had a singer been placed in such a situation. Her sex was questioned. Moreover, she was suspected of being a defaulter.

Such humiliation would not have occurred had not a bad man in Germany seen fit to look like the fraulein, and incidentally make way with some 30,000 marks which did not belong to him.

The police of Bremen were looking for the defaulter, who was hunted through Germany and lost in Bremen. The detectives subsequently picked up the man and traced him to the Barbarossa. They thought he had embarked on that vessel. A minute description of the offender was cable to the German Consulate in this city, and private detectives were retained by the consul to meet the Barbarossa.

It was specifically stated in the cable dispatch to the consulate that the defaulting German wore his hair long. His face was smooth, his complexion fair and his manner decidedly womanish. Germany even suggested that most likely he would come to New York in woman's attire.

The two detectives, accompanied by a man from the consulate, were on the job yesterday, and boarded the Barbarossa as she left Quarantine. Every alien face on board was scrutinized until the sleuths' eyes fell upon Fraulein Fritsch. Was not her contralto voice pitched low like that of a man? Was not her hair cut about three inches below the ears? Did she not have the complexion and general characteristics of the cable description of the defaulter?

The young contralto was told to accompany the detectives to the first cabin saloon, and there she was put through a cross-examination that frightened her. She protested her innocence, but broke down when she was informed that she would have to prove at Ellis Island she was not a man.

Then the fraulein's women friends came to her defence, and the detectives soon retired, crestfallen, from a storm of invectives.

BRONX LUMBER MILL BURNS

Flames Do \$60,000 Damage and Threaten Catholic Rectory.

Fire late last night destroyed the lumber yard and planing mill of the Westchester Woodwork Company, at Unionport Road and Starling avenue, The Bronx, and for a time threatened to spread to the Catholic Rectory, which is near by. The thirty-five hundred boys and girls in the institution are in charge of Brother Henry and Sister Euphemia, who were ready to march the children out at a moment's notice. Father Scanlon helped to calm the children.

It was one of the most spectacular fires seen in that section in some time, being plainly visible to persons throughout The Bronx and Washington Heights. A large crowd was attracted, and it required the reserves of several stations to keep back the spectators. The firemen fought the blaze for nearly two hours, and \$60,000 damage was done before it was put out. The lumber yard is owned by McKenzle & Kreuscher.

WON'T TALK; WIFE SUES HIM

Plaintiff Charges "Silence" Is "Cruel and Inhuman."

Although no unkind words have escaped his lips and he has not threatened or menaced his wife, nor has he struck her, Martin F. Schrenkelsen is the defendant in a suit for separation, in which his wife, Mrs. Mary L. Schrenkelsen, charges him with cruel and inhuman treatment. The particular form of cruelty of which the husband is guilty, according to the wife, is that he has refused to talk to her once in the last six years of their married life, although they lived in the same house with their six children. Mrs. Schrenkelsen said that she had addressed her husband, but he had continued to maintain his silence.

This domestic application of the "silence" sometimes practised in colleges or military schools on some unpopular instructor is the chief allegation of the wife, although there is another. It is that Schrenkelsen, who is a prosperous furniture dealer, has failed to contribute to her support during his period of silence. The plaintiff asked the court to grant her \$10 a week alimony and counsel fees pending her suit.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS IN SALT LAKE TABERNACLE

Attends Great Reception Given in Honor of "Old Folks of Utah."

PLEA FOR PEACE TREATIES

Puzzled by Senate Committee's Logic—Utah for Him in Convention and Election.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 5.—President Taft spent a gala day in Salt Lake City, and there is every indication that both host and guest had a thoroughly enjoyable time. It is doubtful if the President ever attended a more impressive and, indeed, dramatic ceremony than the reception tendered to "the old folks of Utah" in the Mormon Tabernacle. Of the audience of ten thousand persons which filled the auditorium probably five thousand were "old folks," and of this number three-fourths, according to the testimony they gave by standing in response to a question, crossed the plains before a railroad had penetrated Utah.

The President, who was obviously impressed by the scene, spoke on peace and urged with unusual eloquence the ratification of the pending general arbitration treaties, while many among his audience followed with intense interest, nodding their heads in acquiescence and applauding at frequent intervals. Referring to the logic which actuated the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations in recommending their proposed amendment, the President said it recalled a clock which was greatly valued by its owner, a Tennessee mountaineer.

"Senator Taylor, of Tennessee, told me a story," said the President, "that I think fits the case. He said that he once knew an old man down in the mountains of Eastern Tennessee who owned an old clock. The clock was a little peculiar. In speaking of its peculiarities, its owner said: 'That clock's useful because I have come to understand it. When the hands point at 6 o'clock it strikes 4 o'clock I know it is just twenty minutes of 2.' And I don't exactly follow the logic of that or of those who oppose the treaties."

Smoot Supports Treaties.

In the course of his remarks the President said he would favor a provision whereby the members of the proposed joint high commission should be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. At the close of the speech Senator Smoot assured him that with that provision he could be counted on to support the treaties.

After a luncheon as the guest of the Alta Club, the President visited Fort Logan and the state fair, making his explanation of his visit to the fairgrounds. At the latter place, in introducing him, F. W. Price, president of the Young Men's Republican Club, described Mr. Taft as "the present and the next President of the United States," and said that 1912 "would find the Utah Democracy in the slough of despond, as usual." President Taft gently deprecated the partisan tone of Mr. Price's remarks. He said he feared the introduction did more credit to the "Price brand of Republicanism" than to his ability as a prophet, and, moreover, that he was here not as the head of a political party but as President of the United States. President Taft's explanation of his visit to the fairgrounds, and the hearty endorsement of his audience.

The President made his headquarters at the Utah Hotel, one of the handsomest and most elaborate hotels west of New York, and returned there after his visit to the fairgrounds. This evening he was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Commercial Club.

The President's reception in this city was cordial in the extreme. There were, perhaps, fewer people in the streets than in some other cities, but at the fair grounds he addressed an audience of ten thousand persons, as he did earlier in the day at the Tabernacle, and the enthusiasm of the crowds knew no bounds. Senator Smoot, ex-Senator Kerns and other prominent men met and attended the President throughout the day. Senator Sutherland is absent, charged with the investigation of the election of Senator Stephenson. Those elected in a position to know predict that the Utah delegation will be instructed for Taft, and that he will receive the electoral vote of this state by a large majority.

BOOM HILLES FOR CHAIRMAN

Secretary to President Talked Of to Head Republican National Committee.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 5.—The movement to make Charles D. Hilles, secretary to President Taft, the chairman of the Republican National Committee for the campaign of 1912 formally was launched here to-night at the dinner tendered to President Taft by the Commercial Club of Salt Lake City. Senator Reed Smoot, one of the close friends of the President and one of the stalwart Republican leaders of the Senate, declared for Mr. Hilles.

\$10 A MINUTE ON BROADWAY

Judge Foster Tells Wayward Youth It Takes Money to See "White Way."

William F. Walsh, eighteen years of age, was permitted by Judge Foster, in General Sessions, yesterday to return to his home at No. 375 Pine street, Providence, Rhode Island, after pleading guilty to stealing a watch from a boarding house where he had been staying during the few days he was in this city and pawning it to get more money to spend "on Broadway."

"How much money did you have when you came to New York?" asked Judge Foster.

"Ten dollars," replied Walsh.

"If I'm correctly informed by those who ought to know," remarked Judge Foster, "he last about a minute on Broadway."

WAIT ON ASSEMBLYMEN TO PASS PRIMARY BILL

Paid Off Saturday, They Took Leaders' Advice and Stayed at Home.

SMITH PROMISES ACTION

House, Expecting Arrival of Absentees, Adjourns at Midnight Till 10 A. M. To-day—Close Call Planned.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, Oct. 5.—If anything was needed to put a climax to the farcical character of the Democratic consideration of direct primary legislation, the events of to-day furnished it. The Democrats of the Assembly are under pledge to pass the bill which finally was whipped through the Senate—the "compromise bill" which Tammany was willing to stand for. Yet not all the efforts of the Assembly machine, which apparently was working to its maximum capacity, could bring the necessary Assemblymen to the Capitol to-night to pass that bill.

After holding the members in session until after midnight, the leaders received word that some of the Buffalo members on whom they were counting could not possibly get here until to-morrow morning. Therefore, the Assembly adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. to-morrow, at which time it is the plan of the leaders to hold the House under a close call until the Tammany direct nominations bill is passed.

The eleven Democrats missing at midnight were: Dawson, Hearn, Jackson, Monczynski and Neupert, of Erie; Gould, of Niagara; Coleman, of Nassau; Kennedy, of Queens; Scheide, of Suffolk, and Spielberg and Turley, of New York.

It may be that all the absenteeism which the day's events disclosed was genuine. The Assemblymen, contrary to the provisions of the legislative law, received last Saturday night the portion of their pay which is supposed to be held back until after the Legislature has finally adjourned. While they were being paid off it was reported around the lobbies that the machine leaders were advising them to go home and stay home. That was before Tammany had become converted to direct nominations and evolved the bill which later was put through the Senate as a machine measure. Now that Tammany wants to put this bill through, a few of these absent votes would come in handy.

No Trick, Says "A" Smith.

"A" Smith, Tammany leader of the lower House, insists that there was no trick contemplated to defeat direct nominations, even the incomplete and unsatisfactory variety provided by the Senate. "I gave my word," said he, "that there would be a direct nomination bill passed, and I meant it. I wasn't trying to duck or shift. If it comes to the point where I've got to break my word to the fellows I'm working with here each day, I'm willing to quit this legislative game. This direct nomination bill is going through."

Maybe it will go through. Every unlucky Assemblyman who happened to be here to-day was held here, and the far ends of the state were scoured for absentees. Yet at midnight the count of the Tammany leaders showed that they lacked one vote of the number necessary to pass their "direct nominations" bill, and this included several Democrats who had voted against Tammany on other occasions and said they were thinking of doing it on this measure. They had given up hope of getting any Republican votes for the measure, for in conference the Republicans had voted unanimously to oppose the measure as a fake direct nomination bill, adopting the following resolution:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the Ferris bill pending before the Assembly, providing for the regulation of party primaries, is not what the people of this state expect, in view of the declarations of both the majority and minority parties, the provisions of the bill not correcting the evils complained of, but aggravating them, we, the Republican members of Assembly in conference here assembled, do repudiate the bill because it is a specious trick, and decide unanimously to oppose its passage in the Assembly.

The Democrats' Sole Hope.

The Democrats' sole hope lay in getting enough men from New York, where the conventions were in progress, and from Buffalo to give them the necessary seventy-six votes. They argued they could muster enough men to pass the bill—if they could only get the men here.

Governor Dix took an active part in the situation. His military secretary was around the Assembly most of the day, and was particularly active to-night when the leaders were trying to drum up the few remaining votes necessary. The Governor sent word to the leaders that if they didn't want an extra session they'd better get their men together and pass this bill.

It was a glowing example of the way Tammany is handling the lawmaking power of the state. The Assemblymen, paid off in violation of the laws, saw no reason why they should come back here at great personal inconvenience to themselves. One of the Buffalo men over the long distance telephone told his friends here that he'd think about coming to the Capitol when somebody guaranteed to pay his expenses.

When the Assembly convened, about noon to-day, it was discovered that thirty-nine Democrats were absent, failing to obey the summons which had been sent out the night before. Every incoming train thereafter brought a few of the absentees, and the hopes of the Democratic leaders rose and fell as messages were received from members in New York, Buffalo and other parts of the state telling what could be expected of them. After the call of the House at noon revealed the fact that there were thirty-nine absentees, "A" Smith, majority leader, moved for a recess until 6 o'clock, and pleaded with the members to be patient. Instead of 2 it was 6 o'clock when the Assembly was again

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YOUNG ELOPERS WHO FINALLY GOT LICENSE.



RUTH DAY ARTHUR E. JAMES. The couple got written consents from their parents in South Orange yesterday and obtained a marriage license in Long Island City.

BALLOONISTS DROP BOTTLE

It Falls in Automobile, Narrowly Missing Man's Head.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 5.—An empty champagne bottle thrown from one of the balloons as it passed over at a height of 200 feet south of the city landed in an automobile in which George Townsend and C. F. Enright were riding and narrowly missed Mr. Townsend's head. The balloonists saw what had occurred and yelled down their apologies in French. The balloon then disappeared in the northwest.

GIRL IN TRANCE SIX DAYS

Greenwich Doctors Puzzled Over Case of Miss McAndrews.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 5.—The case of Miss Elizabeth McAndrews, eighteen years old, who has been in some sort of a trance since last Friday night, is puzzling nearly the whole group of Greenwich physicians who have been called in, one after another.

Miss McAndrews returned from a ball last Friday night apparently as well as ever, but a little later her mother heard her singing and then laughing and crying. When she reached her daughter's bedside the young woman had become unconscious and could not be aroused. A physician was immediately summoned and every method was used to restore the girl to consciousness, but without avail.

Miss McAndrews has since lain for days in the same kind of a stupor, except that she has become partly conscious for a few minutes at a time three or four times, only to lapse back into the trance-like state again. Members of the family say that she once arose from her bed, and after taking a drink of water went back to bed and became unconscious again. The physicians admit that they are baffled by the case.

Miss McAndrews was voted one of the two most popular girls in town at a carnival held a few weeks ago, and had since spent five days on a trip to Niagara Falls as a reward in the popularity contest. She has always been unusually healthy, and so far as is known, had no troubles.

\$150 TO GET INTO HOBOKEN

German Pays Fee—Is Still Waiting for a Receipt.

Herr Wilhelm Essig, of Paderborn, Westphalia, went on record yesterday as the first alien who ever paid \$150 to get into Hoboken. Various sums have been offered many times by aliens to get out of Hoboken, but never has a foreigner paid to get into the town.

Essig, accompanied by two relatives, Miss Mathilde Mann and Miss Anna Reichert, arrived yesterday from Bremen in the second cabin of the North German Lloyd liner Barbarossa. He and the women passed the immigration examination on board the vessel, and on the pier their baggage passed muster. As Essig and the young women passed outside the customs lines a well groomed man, addressing them in German, said:

"Have you paid the \$50 fee yet?" He seemed to be in a hurry, and gave them to understand that he was busy and that they would have to pay it quickly or wait at least an hour.

Essig handed over \$150 for himself and his two companions. "Wait right here," said the stranger, "and I'll bring the receipt."

WIRELESS TALK 6,000 MILES

San Francisco and Japanese Operators Exchange Greetings.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] San Francisco, Oct. 5.—Wireless messages were flashed from San Francisco to Japan, spanning six thousand miles of ocean, for the first time at 2:15 o'clock this morning. Greetings were exchanged between the San Francisco operator in the United Wireless station at Hill Crest and the Japanese operator in Jol station, on the island of Hokushu, the most northern wireless station in Japan.

The San Francisco operator had been given instructions to "listen" for calls from Japan, as new equipment has recently been installed in the local station. At 2:15 o'clock the operator heard a faint call, which he could not at first locate. He finally read it as the call sent for the steamer Chiyo Maru, which is due at Honolulu to-morrow, by the Japanese station. He at once called the Japanese station, and the Nipponese operator responded and congratulations were exchanged.

After fifteen minutes' "talk" the sound ceased and it was impossible to get into communication again. This is the record long distance talk across the Pacific.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

For per case of 8 glass stoppered bottles. —Adv.

HUPPUGH INDICTED BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY

Democratic State Chairman and Seven Others Accused of Violating Sherman Law.

IN A "WALL PAPER TRUST"

Dix Was Formerly Director of Company—Huppugh, in Albany, Says Charges Are Ridiculous.

Cleveland, Oct. 5.—Eight indictments against four wall paper manufacturers and four wall paper jobbers, charging them with a conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman law, were returned by the federal grand jury here to-day.

The indicted manufacturers are Winfield A. Huppugh, first vice-president of the Standard Wall Paper Company, of Hudson Falls, N. Y.; Robert F. Hobbs, a director of the Hobbs, Benton & Heath Company, of Hoboken, N. J.; George Tait, a director of the William Campbell Wall Paper Company, of Hackensack, N. J., and John McCoy, of the York Card and Paper Company, of York, Penn.

The indicted jobbers are Jay B. Pearce, president of the J. B. Pearce Wall Paper Company, of Cleveland; C. C. Aler, president of C. C. Aler & Co., of Columbus, Ohio; Norton Newcomb, secretary of the Newcomb Brothers Wall Paper Company, of St. Louis, and Charles E. Maxwell, manager of S. E. Maxwell & Co., of Chicago.

The indictments charge that Huppugh, Hobbs, Tait and Roche, constituting a committee representing the Wall Paper Manufacturers' Association of the United States, repeatedly met with Pearce, Aler, Newcomb and Maxwell, members of a committee representing the National Association of Wall Paper Jobbers in the United States, and devised a plan to prevent their products being bought by 5 and 10 cent stores.

Many Concerns in Organization.

According to the indictments, thirty-seven concerns from coast to coast are members of the Wall Paper Manufacturers' Association, and twenty-seven concerns are members of the jobbers' organization, practically controlling the country's wall paper output.

To-day's action of the grand jury is the sequel to many months of investigation by the government, which last spring returned similar indictments against a number of jobbers. Owners of 5 and 10 cent stores from all over the country and two wall paper jobbers, whose names are withheld, gave evidence before the grand jury.

United States Attorney U. G. Denman conducted the government's case.

Attorneys representing the indicted men promised that they would have them in court to plead and give bond without delay. Both sides expressed a desire for an early hearing.

The financial and political prominence of some of the indicted men and others connected with the companies concerned insures national interest in the coming trial, with the foremost attorneys of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Cleveland appearing for the defendants.

The penalty on conviction is a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in each case, with a prison sentence of from one to five years, at the option of the judge.

Thomas L. Roche, of Philadelphia, former secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, and William L. Yetter, of Omaha, former secretary of the Jobbers' Association, were not indicted, it being set forth in the bills that they furnished the government information relating to the alleged restraint of trade, and thus received an "immunity bath."

Albany, Oct. 5.—Governor John A. Dix was at one time a director in the Standard Wall Paper Company, of Hudson Falls, whose vice-president, Winfield A. Huppugh, was indicted in Cleveland to-day by the federal grand jury. The Governor resigned from the directorate before assuming his present office on January 1.

Mr. Huppugh succeeded Mr. Dix as chairman of the Democratic State Committee, following the latter's nomination for Governor last fall, and in February was appointed by the Governor as a member of the up-state Public Service Commission. Mr. Huppugh resigned the chairmanship of the state committee, but his resignation has not yet been accepted.

Huppugh Denies the Charge.

Discussing the indictment to-night Mr. Huppugh said: "The intimation that this action has been taken against a wall paper trust is so ridiculous that it is hardly worth attention, were it not made with the idea of misleading people who are not acquainted with the facts. There is no wall paper dealer in the United States, large or small, who cannot testify as to the absurdity of this charge."

"During the last twelve years the condition of the wall paper manufacturing trade has been one of demoralization. During that period 55 per cent of the wall paper manufacturers who were in business twelve years ago have either failed or the business has been wound up. Two large mills in the United States discontinued business in June or July of this year, one of them voluntarily and the other through bankruptcy. Of the remaining 45 per cent, several of the larger manufacturers have been obliged to undergo reorganization for financial reasons."

Mr. Huppugh expressed the opinion that the indictment was based on a complaint made by Frank Hall, of Pittsburgh, that certain jobbers and manufacturers had met and decided not to sell their goods to 5 and 10 cent stores. "This allegation," he said, "has positively no basis, the facts being that on the date which Mr. Hall says the meeting was held there were no 5 and 10 cent wall paper stores in existence other than those operated by him."

In the last state campaign Theodore Roosevelt made the charge that John A. Dix was the leading stockholder and director of the Standard Wall Paper Company

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